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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi.

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N. B. The Sign† above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Saturday, 11th May, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Sixteen of the Clock.

[SPEAKER *protem* (SETH GOVIND DAS) *in the Chair.*]

MEMBERS SWORN

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन सदस्यों ने शपथ नहीं ली है, अथवा प्रतिज्ञान नहीं किया है, वे सब अब शपथ ले सकते हैं या प्रतिज्ञान कर सकते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Members who have not taken the oath or made the affirmation may do so now.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni)

Shri D. P. Singh (Gonda)

Shri J. Mandal (Khagaria)

Shri U. S. Malliah (Udipi)

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur)

Shri Sanganna (Koraput-Reserved Sch. Tribes)

Shri T. N. Singh (Chandauli)

Shri Halder (Diamond Harbour-Reserved Sch. Castes)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यदि और कोई सदस्य रह गये हों, जिन का नाम न पुकारा गया हो, वे भी आ सकते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Members whose names have not been announced so far can also come and take the oath or make the affirmation. *I see none.*

POINT *RE* BULLETIN—PART I

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, कल की कार्यवाही के सम्बन्ध में लोक सभा सचिवालय द्वारा जो विवरण प्रसारित किया गया है, उस की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूं । मेरा अभिप्राय "समाचार—भाग १" से है, जिस में कल की कार्यवाही का सारांश दिया गया है । कल जो मौन का कार्यक्रम हुआ, उस के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि "दूसरी लोक सभा की पहली बैठक के महान अवसर पर सदस्य दो मिनट के लिये मौन खड़े रहें" । यह नितान्त अशुद्ध है । सदस्य लोक सभा की पहली बैठक के.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यदि कोई अशुद्धि है, तो उसे देख लिया जायेगा ।

RE MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री त्रिदिव कुमार चौधरी तथा अन्य दो माननीय सदस्यों ने दो कामरोको प्रस्तावों की सूचनायें दी हैं । पहले का सम्बन्ध पश्चिमी बंगाल की खाद्य-स्थिति से तथा दूसरे का पूर्वी बंगाल से आये हुये शरणार्थियों के लिये सहायता की व्यवस्था से है । नियमानुसार तो माननीय सदस्य को इस प्रकार के कामरोको प्रस्तावों की सूचना देने का अधिकार है । परन्तु साधारण संसदीय परम्परा यह है कि राष्ट्रपति के संसद् के सम्मुख अभिभाषण से पूर्व भवन में माननीय सदस्यों के शपथ लेने अथवा प्रतिज्ञान करने तथा अध्यक्ष के निर्वाचन के अतिरिक्त और कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती । मेरे विचार से इसी परम्परा का अनुसरण करना वांछनीय होगा । अतः मैं अध्यक्ष द्वारा इन दोनों कामरोको प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जाना उस समय

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

तक के लिये स्थगित करता हूं जब तक कि राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण न हो जाये। जब सोमवार, १३ मई, को पुनः सदन की बैठक होगी, उस समय माननीय सदस्य को इन दो कामरोको प्रस्तावों पर चर्चा करने का अवसर दिया जायेगा। यह स्थगन माननीय सदस्य के उन अधिकारों पर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाता, जो कि उन को नियमों के अनुसार प्राप्त हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Shri T. K. Chaudhuri, along with two other hon. Members, has given notice of two adjournment motions, of which the first relates to the food situation in West Bengal and the second relates to the provision of relief to refugees from East Bengal. Technically, under the rules, the hon. Member has got the right to give notice of these two adjournment motions. Normally, the parliamentary convention, however, is that before the President addresses the Parliament, no business other than the taking of oath or affirmation by Members and the election of the Speaker is taken up in the House. I think it is desirable that we should adhere to this convention. I would, therefore, postpone the consideration of these two adjournment motions by the Speaker till after the President's address has been delivered. The hon. Member will be permitted to mention these two Adjournment Motions when the House meets on Monday, the 13th May. This postponement will not in any way affect the right under the rules.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): On a point of personal explanation, I have to submit that in giving notice of these two motions, I had no other purpose in view but to stress the urgency of the matter mentioned in the motions. I sought guidance from the Rules of Procedure. Unfortunately, the rules were not very clear. I submit to your ruling and agree to the postponement of the motions.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू अब अपना प्रस्ताव पेश करेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jawaharlal Nehru may now move the motion standing in his name.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I beg to move:

"That Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, a Member of this House, be chosen as the Speaker of this House."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Satya Narayan Sinha may second the motion.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I second the motion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ कि श्री म० अनन्तशयनम अय्यंगर को जो इस सभा के एक सदस्य है, इस सभा का अध्यक्ष चुना जाये।

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, a Member of this House, be chosen as the Speaker of this House."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न यह है कि श्री म० अनन्तशयनम अय्यंगार को जो इस सभा के एक सदस्य हैं, इस सभा का अध्यक्ष चुना जावे।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, a Member of this House, be chosen as the Speaker of this House."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो इस प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में हों वे "हां" कहें और जो विपक्ष में हों वे "नहीं" कहें।

Mr. Speaker: Those in favour of the motion will say 'Aye'.

Several Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against.....

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved-Sch. Tribes) rose.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will say 'No'.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I submit that I rose just to point out that there is only one candidate, which means that he is unanimously elected.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : "हां" के अतिरिक्त "नहीं" की कोई आवाज नहीं उठी। 'हां" वाले जीत गये है, "हाँ" वाले जीत गये हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: The 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it.

The motion was adopted.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मै घोषित करता हूं कि श्री म० अनन्तशयनम् अय्यंगार सर्वमत से लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष निर्वाचित हुये। अब मैं बड़े हर्ष से श्री म० अनन्तशयनम् अय्यंगार को अपना स्थान ग्रहण करने के लिये आमन्त्रित करता हूं।

Mr. Speaker: I declare that Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar has been duly elected unanimously as the Speaker of this House. I have now much pleasure in inviting Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar to occupy the Chair.

(Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was conducted to the Chair by the Prime Minister, Shri S. A. Dange and Shri Jaipal Singh).

[MR. SPEAKER (SHRI M. A. AYYANGAR) *in the Chair*].

16.15 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. the Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I on my own behalf and, I believe, on behalf of all the other Members of this House offer you our respectful congratulations on your election to this high office? You are not new to this office, Sir, and in electing you the House has not, if I may say so, taken a risk. We have—some of us who were also Members of the previous Parliament—come into intimate contact with you in your capacity as Speaker and previously as Deputy-Speaker of this House.

The Speaker occupies a very high position in accordance with our Constitution. But, if I may say so, the office of Speaker of the Lok Sabha has become by convention, by practice, something even higher perhaps than what the Constitution says. Our first Speaker was one who shed lustre on this office and under whose guidance and care gradually we developed various conventions, who taught us, all of us Members of this House who were then here, how to behave correctly and who chided us gently when we did not behave correctly. And so, gradually, the conventions of this House were built up. It is well known that under the system of parliamentary government, while the Constitution has necessarily great force and while we have bound ourselves by oath and otherwise to abide by the terms of the Constitution, the Constitution by itself is not enough. Conventions have to grow up, habits of behaviour have to grow up and a certain tolerance of each other has to grow up, a certain attempt to understand, to adapt oneself; in other words, a House like this, Sir, has in effect to become an exemplar to the nation at large. As we are representatives of the nation, representing various parts of the country, various ideas, various parties, so also in our behaviour in this House we have to set an example of mutual forbearance and tolerance and an attempt to pull together, to the nation at large.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

The first Speaker to whom I have referred taught us many a lesson in behaviour and we grew up, and this House grew up, under his sheltering and affectionate care. When you came to occupy this high office, even then you had had considerable experience and we knew who we were choosing then; and you followed the example of the first Speaker. And so, gradually, these conventions have grown. I believe that we may say even during the short existence of this Parliament that we have based ourselves on firm foundations. This is a new Parliament assembling after the General Elections and we shall have to face difficult problems, because we have ventured out into the high seas of national endeavour. And we have to meet many heavy waves, and storms at times; but we have done so deliberately, and we have to swim across to the other shore.

This House inevitably is going to play a vital part in all this: it is out of this House that will come not only the laws but something else of vital significance which will give the lead to our people. It is necessary, therefore, that this House should undertake this burden and this tremendous responsibility—and joyful adventure—with good heart and under good leadership. You, Sir, who come here with your considerable experience in the past of occupying this office will, we all know, supply that good leadership and keep us all in order if we forget the right path at any time.

I welcome you again to this high office and beg to congratulate you on behalf of the House.

सेठ गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी मैं आपको इस चुनाव पर हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूं। सन् १९२३ में मैं यहां पर आया था। उस समय यहां पर एक नामजद अध्यक्ष थे सर फ्रेडरिक व्हाइट। १९२५ में सब से पहले उस समय की केन्द्रीय व्यवस्थापिका सभा के अध्यक्ष का चुनाव हुआ था और श्री विट्ठल भाई पटेल केवल दो मतों से उस चुनाव में सफल हुये थे। उसके बाद जब जब कांग्रेसजन इस सदन में रहे और इस सदन का रूप बदलता रहा तब तब मैंने स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के पूर्व और स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के पश्चात् अनेक अध्यक्षों को देखा है और उनके कामों का अनुभव भी किया है। आपका काम भी मैं बहुत वर्षों से देख रहा हूं, पहले उपाध्यक्ष के रूप में और फिर अध्यक्ष के रूप में।

भारत में प्रजातन्त्र कोई नई चीज नहीं है। हजारों वर्ष पहले यहां प्रजातन्त्र था। लिच्छिवियों का प्रजातन्त्र था क्रिज्जिको का जातन्त्र था उस समय के अनेक प्रजातन्त्र इतिहास में हमें मिलते हैं। उस समय भी इसी प्रकार मतदान हुआ करते थे, सदन के अध्यक्ष हुआ करते थे और वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी जिस प्रकार निभाते थे, वह भी हमें इतिहास में मिलता है।

हमारे आधुनिक काल का प्रजातन्त्र नया है, इसमें सन्देह नहीं। परन्तु भारतीय संस्कृति और इतिहास से हमें इस नये प्रजातन्त्र के चलाने में भी प्रेरणा मिलती है। आज हमारा प्रजातन्त्र जो संसार का सब से विशाल प्रजातन्त्र है, उसे हमें हर प्रकार से सफल बनाना है। लोक-सभा उसका सर्वोच्च सदन है तथा आप प्रतीक हैं उस प्रजातन्त्र के। आपको यहां केवल सरकार का ही नहीं पर जितने भी दल हैं तथा उनके जितने भी सदस्य हैं उन सबका रक्षण करना है। बड़े भारी उत्तरदायित्व का यह कार्य है। इससे भी बड़े उत्तरदायित्व का एक कार्य आप पर है और वह यह है कि आपको सदन में सब की रक्षा के साथ अपनी स्वयं की रक्षा भी करनी है। आपके ऊपर कोई अपील नहीं है। आपके ऊपर कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जहां कोई बात लाई जा सके। इसलिये आपकी जिम्मेदारी आप की स्वयं की रक्षा के सम्बन्ध में बहुत बड़ी हो जाती है।

इस रक्षा के साथ साथ अध्यक्ष में और कुछ गुणों का समावेश भी आवश्यक है ।

निष्पक्षता, ईमानदारी, यह सब गुण तो हैं ही, पर इन सब गुणों में सर्वोपरि गुण एक और है और वह स्वभाव की मृदुता है । स्वभाव की मृदुता इस पद के लिये नितान्त आवश्यक है । भगवान् ने वह मृदुता आप में दी है और हम यह आशा करते हैं कि वह मृदुता बराबर उसी प्रकार क़ायम रहेगी जिस प्रकार अब तक क़ायम रही है ।

जब भी मैं इस सदन में बैठता हूं तब मुझे बिजली द्वारा चमकता हुआ यह वाक्य सदा दिखा करता है "धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय" । यहां मैं धर्म का अर्थ व्यापक रूप में लेता हूं, मजहब या रिलीजन के रूप में नहीं और इसीलिये मैं कहा करता हूं कि जहां धर्म की जय होती है वहां सब प्रकार की जय होती है । सबसे बड़ा लोकतन्त्री प्रजातन्त्र हमने यहां पर क़ायम किया है । संसार में प्रजातन्त्र भविष्य में किस प्रकार चलते है, वह बहुत दूर तक हमारे प्रजातन्त्र की सफलता पर निर्भर है । मुझे विश्वास है कि आपकी अध्यक्षता में भारतीय प्रजातन्त्र के इस सर्वोच्च सदन में प्रजातन्त्र सफल होगा और आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिये आप एक इतिहास बना कर जायेंगे । मैं आप को फिर से इस चुनाव पर हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं ।

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City Central): Sir, I join with the Leader of the House in offering you congratulations on being elected as the Speaker of this House.

I have not got the experience of the past, of this House. Therefore, I can trust to the remarks of the Prime Minister that we are certainly not taking any risk. But I have taken the risk to be here; and I should certainly express one sentiment, that new blood would require more protection than old blood on the other side. And I am sure you will protect the rights not only of the Treasury Benches but also of the Opposition and that you will carry forward the traditions which have been mentioned by our Prime Minister. Once more I congratulate you.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Sir, I heartily congratulate you on being raised to this high and responsible position again. From the set-up that has been established after the last election it was certain that no risks will be taken. Therefore, I consider that your selection as Speaker of this House was inevitable. Inevitable as it was, we are happy to find you here, because it is always good to see old familiar faces in the places which they occupied before.

Sir, it is not that you have only to guide and regulate the proceedings of this House; more than that, you are the guardian of the liberties of this House and, through this House, of the liberties of the people. If there is any curtailment of liberty in this House, to that extent, the liberty of the common citizen is curtailed.

For the discharge of your functions, you have been given absolute power. But, I hope that you will pitch that absolute power against another absolute power which is in this land, the Government, and not pitch it against those who have no power. I know the delicate task that you have to perform. In that, you have not only to study the character but also the psychology of the Members of this House; not only of individuals, but of parties also. They have their character; they have their idiosyncrasies. You will have to tolerate these. You will have to bear with them. If there is any meaning in the liberty of this House, the meaning is that the Opposition should have its liberty safeguarded to the maximum. Because, the dominant party that is in power has already many advantages through the Government and those who have

[Acharya Kripalani]

power need no liberty. Sometimes, they even scoff at liberty. It is those whose power is limited, whose power is always threatened, whose liberty is always threatened that need this liberty. It is therefore that a convention was set by the first Indian Speaker in this House and that convention was that when a Speaker is chosen, he ceased to be the member of any party. He may have been chosen by the vote of the majority party; but, once chosen, he ceased to be a member of the party. This was a convention which we had learnt from the British Parliament. It was a good tradition. It was a good convention. I do not know why that convention has been set aside. It was a convention that was established at a time when Shri Vithalbhai Patel was a member of the Congress, a patriotic organisation that was fighting for the liberty of the people. It was in a minority in the House. Yet, he was bold enough to set this convention that once the Speaker was chosen, he ceased to belong to any party. It was a good convention, because, otherwise, like every other post, the post of the Speaker also comes to be a kind of appointment. Therefore, if, even now, this convention can be revived, I think it will be worthwhile.

I again congratulate you Sir, and I hope that you will discharge your duty to the satisfaction of every section of the House.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Independent Parliamentary Group and my humble self, I would like to add our congratulations on your re-election as the Speaker of this great Parliament. Those of us who have had the privilege of being a Member of the First Parliament know that the late Shri Mavalankar and yourself have laid the foundation of a Speaker who was completely impartial, and above all, treated all parties with the same amount of impartiality. I have no doubt that during the next five years we can count on that same impartiality from you.

I would only like to make one small appeal to my brother Members here today, and that is, that five years ago, when the First Parliament of India was elected and we met, there was a certain amount of bad feeling amongst each other, and amongst the different parties. But, as time went on and those of us who set on the opposition benches were able to mix with the Treasury Benches, we developed a feeling of friendship and comradeship and a feeling of understanding, as a result of which we were able to get along much better and the business of the House carried on unhampered. I would only like to appeal, that let us start the Second Parliament with that same feeling of goodwill and comradeship so that we can all work for the greater good of our country. I have no doubt that India has a tremendous future. But, to achieve that future, all of us, whether we belong to the Congress or Independents or Communists have to hold hands and shake hands so that we can work for the best interests of our country.

Shri Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Mr. Speaker, I have to congratulate you as a good Brahmin, as a representative of the Hindu faith and as a religious man, but not as a Member of the Congress Party. These parties do not represent the nation; they represent the parties only. We Independents only represent the nation. I congratulate you on behalf of the nation and not on behalf of any party. I wish and I hope that new conventions will grow. A great leader told me yesterday that I would bring here new light, and I hope I do. I wish that we stop making these laws and more laws and binding the people with laws and giving more work for pleaders. Perhaps their minds may fail when they see such a heap of laws. I wish that we here join all together to make men. We need more men. A good man sitting as a Judge will do better justice than a just law, Constitution or not. If a rogue sits in the Judge's seat, he will do all the mischief there. This is not the time for me to speak long. I just

hope and wish that a new convention will grow of morality here. We want more morality. We want moralists here. I congratulate you as a representative of some religion. We, all people of all religions, congratulate you.

Shri Raju (Vishakhapatnam): It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you on your being elected to this high office. My colleagues and I are new in this House, but we represent in this country very long tradition of revolution and struggle. As such we feel that we bring a new breath of movement or momentum into this House. I noticed one tendency this evening and that is that from the very first sentence spoken, there is an attempt to overawe us with convention and good manners. Unfortunately, I do not know under what strife and stress this Parliament was born. It was born outside the precincts of this Chamber. It was through a revolutionary movement that we have all converged on this Parliament, and as such the conventions we have taken up have been partly conventions which were bequeathed to us by a foreign ruler who had seen strife in his own Parliament before he arrived at his attitudes or idea of good manners. Again, those who have inherited the revolution of this country, inherited it in such a bold and unanimous manner that overstressing the case for convention may throttle not merely Members here in this House, but also the forces—you may not like the word that I have used—and I shall say the parties or people's expression which does not find an adequate representation in this House. Therefore, Sir, speaking on behalf of myself, a new Member, and on behalf of my Party, I can assure you that we would try and be as proper and dignified as possible, but from 11 to 5 o'clock is the hour of battle. Once you rise, then we are free to co-operate, have coffee in the lounge in the Central Hall with the ruling party, but till then we would try to give no quarter and expect none whatever and in this, I would expect you, Sir, to protect the Opposition, because in the House itself it is an unequal fight....

An Hon. Member: No protection for you.

Shri Raju: I mean protection in this sense that as long as you do not use the written rule to help the larger group, then, of course, we would all feel that we have an umpire who has given us an equal chance in this fight. I again thank you.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and on behalf of the Ganatantra Parishad I deem it a privilege to congratulate you on your unanimous election to this high office. All the sentiments appropriate to this occasion have been expressed by hon. Members of this House, and I fully associate myself with them. You filled this high office with sincerity, impartiality and dignity and your unanimous re-election is a tribute to those qualities.

Lastly, Sir, you being the guardian of our rights and privileges, we look upon you for your proper guidance, so that the minority may get their full chance to express their view points and specially the unfortunate ones who are sitting behind the pillar. I congratulate you again and hope that you will give us full scope to justify the role imposed on us—the elected members of the Ganatantra Parishad—by our electorate.

Mr. Speaker: I thank you for having so kindly elected me unanimously to the exalted office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha. I am grateful to the Leader of the House and the Leaders of various groups for the kind words that they have spoken about me.

I came to this House in 1934 which was then the Central Legislative Assembly and ever since, I have been continuously a member of this House, and I have seen through all its vicissitudes and changes. During the previous regime, I had many opportunities of working in the Opposition under great leaders who fought for

[Mr. Speaker]

freedom both inside and outside the House. I know the difficulties of the Opposition Benches. I shall do my best to protect the interests of the various groups and the liberties and privileges of the House as a whole.

Since 1947, I have had many opportunities of studying at close quarters the working of the Government. I was elected Deputy-Speaker of the House in 1948 and again in 1952 and was elected Speaker in March 1956. I had therefore ample opportunities to study first-hand the working of parliamentary democracy. I can assure the House that nothing shall be wanting on my part to strengthen the foundations of democracy and to uphold the traditions and conventions of Parliament.

Ours is the biggest democracy in the world. I hope that this Parliament will develop traditions which may be welcome and acceptable not only to our Parliament but also to other Parliaments in the world. As an instrument of the peoples' voice in the matter of legislation and in the governance of the country I shall with your co-operation try to make it as effective as possible.

The necessary existence of parties in a parliamentary democracy does not necessarily imply that they should be fighting in all matters, as Shri Vijayaram Raju said. There can be a large measure of agreement amongst the parties. I hope and trust that there will be co-operation amongst all parties and if ever they fight, they will do so without rancour and take defeat without bitterness. This kind of spirit will conduce to the growth of democracy in an ever-increasing manner.

We have done well during the First Parliament. I expect many far-reaching issues will come up for discussion during this Second Parliament which coincides with the period of the Second Five-Year Plan. I hope and trust that all Parties and Groups in this House will develop a spirit of cordiality and accommodation and work unitedly in the best interests of the country and the community as a whole.

Shri Kripalani referred to a convention that I should cease to be a member of the Congress Party. It may be that I am not resigning my membership from the Party, but I shall so conduct myself in this office as to infuse confidence in the minds of all parties and be absolutely impartial and try to raise the standards, conventions and traditions of this House.

I once again thank you for having conferred upon me this high office and I assure you that I shall do my best to uphold the traditions of our Parliamentary democracy and see that your expectations in me are fulfilled.

16.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till half an hour after the conclusion of the President's Address on Monday, the 13th May, 1957.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Saturday, 11th May,* 1957]

COLUMNS

MEMBERS SWORN . . 23

8 Members made oath or affirmation

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . 24—25

The motions for adjournment given notice of by Sarvashri T. K. Chaudhuri, S. Ghose and Ghosal regarding (*i*) Scarcity conditions in West Bengal and (*ii*) relief by Government to refugees from Bettiah were postponed for consideration till the 13th May, 1957

COLUMNS

ELECTION OF SPEAKER 26—38

Shri M. A. Ayyangar was elected as the Speaker of Lok Sabha . . .

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 13TH MAY, 1957—

A copy of the Presidents' Address to both Houses of Parliament to be laid on the Table and the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Bill to be introduced . .